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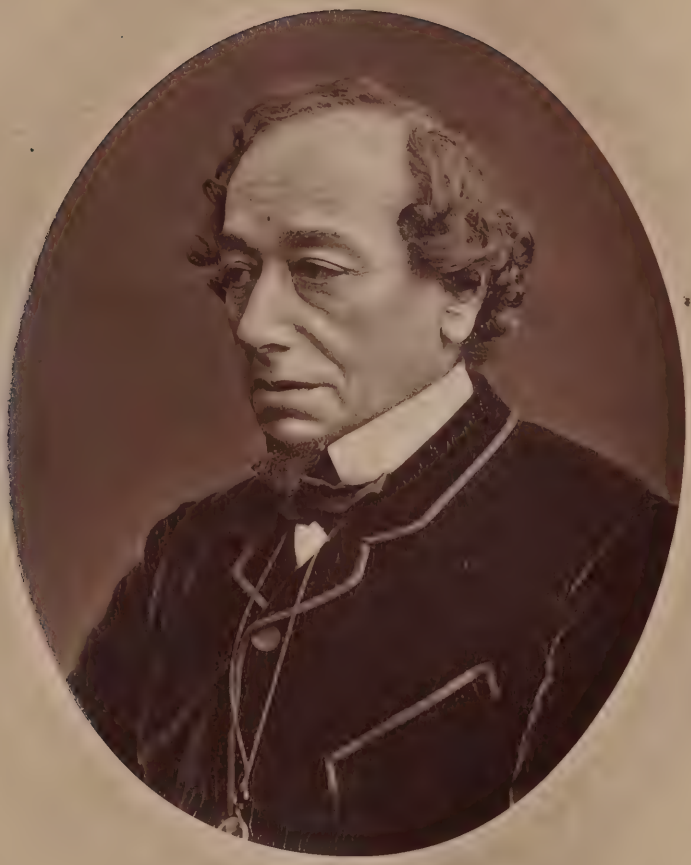


THE RIGHT HON.

THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD, K.G.,

PRIME MINISTER OF ENGLAND.

THE Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, born in London on December 21, 1804, is descended from one of those Hebrew families known by the venerable title of the Sephardim. According to the most simple definition, the Sephardim were those among the children of Israel who never deserted the shores of the Mediterranean until driven thence by adverse circumstances. The ancestors of the Earl of Beaconsfield were in this manner compelled to emigrate from Spain in the fifteenth century, in consequence of the severities then inflicted by the Inquisition. Thereupon they settled in Venice, where they assumed the surname of D'Israeli, "a name never borne before nor since by any family, that their race might be for ever recognized." The great-grandfather of the present Prime Minister of England came to this country in the middle of the last century, obtained letters of denization, and fixed his abode at Enfield. His son, Isaac D'Israeli, father of the subject of this notice, acquired celebrity as the author of the "Curiosities of Literature." Benjamin Disraeli, the future statesman and novelist, received his education at a private school in the suburbs of London, and was afterwards placed in a solicitor's office, but remained there only a short time, the drudgery of the desk being entirely uncongenial to his nature. At the age of nineteen he visited Germany, and on his return to England in 1826 published his novel of "Vivian Grey," which at once, by its sparkling vivacity, fixed upon him the attention of his contemporaries. In 1827 Mr. Disraeli traversed the classic regions of Italy and Greece, ultimately witnessing some of the incidents of the civil war in Albania. The next year he published his second work, which has lately been reprinted, entitled "The Voyage of Captain Popanilla." Having wintered in 1829-30

at Constantinople, he travelled through Syria in the spring, crossing the desert into Egypt, and proceeding up the Nile until he had penetrated into Nubia. Shortly after his return he published his second fashionable novel, "The Young Duke" (1831). It was followed by "Contarini Fleming, a Psychological Autobiography" (1832), which Heinrich Heine declared to be "one of the most original works ever written;" "The Wondrous Tale of Alroy" (1833), an Oriental romance of extraordinary eloquence and power, to which was appended "The Rise of Iskander;" "The Revolutionary Epic" (1834); "Henrietta Temple: a Love Story" (1836); a series of witty and caustic letters published in "The Times" under the signature of "Runnymede" (1836); "Venetia," a novel (1837); and some political pamphlets. Mr. Disraeli's early attempts to enter Parliament were unsuccessful. He was defeated at High Wycombe and at Taunton, but at length, in 1837, he achieved the great object of his ambition, being returned, in the Conservative interest, as one of the members for Maidstone. His maiden speech has often been spoken of as a complete failure, but it was only so as far as O'Connell and his Irish followers were able to make it by their hoots and yells. He closed this now famous speech with the memorable and prophetic words:—"I am not at all surprised at the reception I have experienced. I have begun several times many things, and I have often succeeded at last. I shall sit down now; but the time will come when you will hear me." This prediction first began to be fulfilled in 1839, when his oratory produced a noticeable effect in the House. In that year he married the widow of Wyndham Lewis, Esq., who had been his colleague in the representation of Maidstone. The happy influence of this union upon his after-life he himself has gracefully celebrated by that tribute to "A Perfect Wife," which constitutes one of his most charming dedications. In 1839 he published his tragedy of "Count Alarcos." In 1841 he was elected one of the members for Shrewsbury, and in 1844 he published his most successful novel, "Coningsby, or the New Generation," which has passed through numerous editions, and been translated into several foreign languages. It was followed in 1845 by "Sibyl, or the Two Nations." In 1847 Mr. Disraeli was first returned as one of the members for Buckinghamshire, and he continued to represent that county during the remainder of his brilliant career in the Lower House. In that year, too, he published "Tancred, or the New Crusade," another of his series of novels. His reputation as a Parliamentary debater and a leading member of the Conservative party was now established. His attacks on Sir Robert Peel for the alleged treachery of that statesman to his party in the adoption of a Free Trade policy are among the most remarkable specimens of invective to be found in our Parliamentary annals. A life of his father, Isaac D'Israeli (1849), and a political biography of his friend Lord George Bentinck (1852) were his next literary productions. In March, 1852, in the first Derby administration, Mr. Disraeli received the appointment of Chancellor of the Exchequer, was sworn

of the Privy Council, and became leader of the Ministerial party in the House of Commons. He went out of office with his party in December of the same year. In February, 1858, when Lord Derby undertook the formation of a new Cabinet, after the downfall of Lord Palmerston, Mr. Disraeli was again selected to fill the responsible post of Chancellor of the Exchequer. Early in the following year he brought forward a scheme of Parliamentary Reform, which was rejected by the House of Commons, the result being the resignation of the Ministry. When Lord Derby returned to power in July, 1866, Mr. Disraeli became, for the third time, Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was mainly owing to his persistent exertions that the Reform Bill of 1867 was passed, which extended the electoral suffrage to all male householders in boroughs. On the resignation of Lord Derby in February, 1868, Mr. Disraeli was appointed by the Queen Prime Minister of England, which office he resigned at the end of the year, as the results of the general election showed that the country was opposed to the position assumed by the Ministry on the question of the Disestablishment of the Irish Protestant Church. Mr. Gladstone then came into office as Prime Minister, with a very large majority at his back in the House of Commons.

On retiring from office in 1868 the Queen offered Mr. Disraeli a peerage in recognition of his signal services to the State, but he declined this honour for himself, though he accepted it for his wife, who was accordingly created Viscountess Beaconsfield. (She died December 15th, 1872.) On the Liberal Government being defeated on the Irish University Bill by a majority of three (March 12th, 1873), Mr. Gladstone tendered his resignation to her Majesty, and the Queen having accepted it, sent for Mr. Disraeli, who, however, declined the task of forming an administration. Mr. Gladstone accordingly reconstructed his Cabinet, and remained in office till the commencement of the following year, when, most unexpectedly, after the Parliament had been summoned for the despatch of business, Mr. Gladstone resolved on an appeal to the nation. The returns of the general election—the first which occurred under the system of ballot—were completed on February 27th, 1874, and showed a total of 351 Conservatives and 302 Liberals, inclusive of the Home Rulers, whose allegiance to the Liberal cause was very doubtful. Mr. Gladstone, without daring to meet Parliament, at once resigned, and Mr. Disraeli succeeding him in the Premiership formed his Cabinet early in March. Mr. Disraeli was raised to the peerage by the title of the Earl of Beaconsfield August 16th, 1876. His policy, which was severely criticized at the time, with regard to the Treaty of Berlin, resulted in the assembling of the Congress of Berlin, at which the Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury attended as the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain. It is interesting to know that Lord Beaconsfield went to Berlin at the earnest solicitation of Lord Salisbury, who felt that the Prime Minister, "speaking as he alone was able to do with the full mandate of the English people, would produce an effect on the negotiations and the action of the Powers such as no other man

could have produced." The Congress held its final sitting on July 13th, 1878, when the famous Treaty of Berlin was signed by all the plenipotentiaries. Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury on returning to London on the 16th met with a most enthusiastic reception, and were enabled to announce that they had brought back "Peace with Honour." On July 22nd the Earl of Beaconsfield was invested by his Sovereign with the Order of the Garter. A few months previously the same honour had been offered to him, but, with her Majesty's permission, it was then declined. The policy of the Government which brought about the Treaty of Berlin, the Anglo-Turkish Convention, and the occupation of Cyprus, led to much discussion in Parliament. The Marquis of Hartington moved in the House of Commons a resolution directed against that policy, and after an animated debate of four nights the action of the Government was supported by the enormous majority of 143, there being 195 votes for the resolution and 338 against it. (August 2nd, 1878.) The day after this decisive political victory had been achieved the Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury were presented with the freedom of the City of London, and subsequently entertained at a grand banquet at the Mansion House. The Earl of Beaconsfield is an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford and Edinburgh; and was a Royal Commissioner of the Great Exhibition of 1851. He was installed Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, November 19th, 1873, and re-elected to that office in November, 1874.

CHARLES RIVERS WILSON, ESQ., C.B.,

BORN in London, February 19th, 1831, was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, and was appointed Clerk in the Treasury in 1856. He was acting Private Secretary to Mr. Disraeli when Chancellor of the Exchequer (1867-68), and was Private Secretary to Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer (1868-73). Mr. Rivers Wilson represented (with the late Professor Graham) Her Majesty's Government at the International Coinage Commission in 1867, and acted as Secretary to the Royal Commission appointed to examine the question of an International Coinage in 1868. In 1873 he was appointed Comptroller-General of the National Debt Office. On the return of Mr. Cave to England from his Financial Mission to Egypt, Mr. Rivers Wilson, at the request of the Khedive, went to Egypt in March, 1876, with a view to his acceptance of a financial post in that country, but after the issue of the decree of May 7th, by which an arbitrary re-adjustment of the Public Debt of Egypt was proposed, he returned to England, and resumed his post at the National Debt Office. In July, 1876, he was appointed one of the British Government Administrators of the Suez Canal Company; in March, 1878, he was nominated Vice-President, and in the absence of M. de Lesseps, acted as President of an International Commission of Inquiry, instituted by the Khedive, at the instigation of the foreign governments, to examine the resources of Egypt, and propose measures for remedying the financial disorder in that country. The report of the Commission (August 19th, 1878) traced the whole of the mischief to the system of personal administration by the Viceroy, and proposed that His Highness should surrender his estates and those of his family to make good the deficit in the revenue and pay the large floating debt of the country. The immediate consequence of the presentation of their report was an acceptance by the Khedive of all its conclusions, and a formal announcement to Mr. Rivers Wilson of the determination of His Highness to abandon his actual system of government for one more in conformity with European experience, and to govern in future by means of a responsible ministry. The formation of the new cabinet was entrusted to Nubar Pasha, who offered to Mr. Rivers Wilson the post of Finance Minister. With the consent of Her Majesty's Government Mr. Rivers Wilson accepted the position in September, 1878. In April, 1879, the Khedive, jealous of European interference, struck the blow which he had been long meditating, and which led to his being deposed by the Sultan. He dismissed Mr. Rivers Wilson, who was soon afterwards recalled by the British Government in order to resume his duties as Comptroller-General of the National Debt Office.

MAJOR JOHN ROUSE MERRIOTT CHARD,

R.E., V.C.,

SECOND son of the late William Wheaton Chard, Esq., of Pathe, Somerset, and Mount Tamar, Devon, was born December 21, 1847, at Box Hill, near Plymouth, and educated, first, at the Plymouth New Grammar School, and subsequently, for a brief period, under private tutors. Then he prosecuted his professional studies at Woolwich, and obtained his commission in the Royal Engineers, July 15, 1868. After spending two years at Chatham, he went to Bermuda, where he was employed for about three years on the fortifications for the defence of the dockyard. After a visit to England on the death of his father, he was ordered to Malta to complete his foreign service, and there he was employed on the new forts for about two years. Subsequently he was stationed at Exeter, whence he was ordered to Aldershot to join the 5th company of Royal Engineers on the mobilization of the Army Corps for the East. He embarked with the company for Natal, December 2, 1878, and arrived at Durban early in the following month. Ten days after the actual commencement of hostilities by Lord Chelmsford's army, a lamentable disaster befell the rear-guard of Colonel Glyn's column at Isanandhlwana, where nearly the whole of the 1st battalion 24th regiment was destroyed by the Zulus (January 22, 1879). On the night of that day the commissariat stores and hospital, ten miles in the rear at Rorke's Drift, were attacked by at least 3,000 Zulus. The garrison consisted of only 141 men, all told, including the B company of the 2-24th regiment under Lieutenant Bromhead, and various odds and ends of other regiments. The whole was commanded by Lieutenant Chard. The fight was kept up the greater part of the night, and the defence of the place, which had been hastily fortified by barricades, was truly heroic. The Zulus fought with infuriated zeal, even laying hold of the rifles of our men over the barricade. They forced Lieutenant Chard to retire to his inner line of defence, and even penetrated into the hospital; but were eventually compelled to withdraw. The next morning 351 dead Zulus were found close around the camp, and many others were afterwards found at a further distance. Undoubtedly the defenders of Rorke's Drift were the means of saving Grey Town and Helpmakaar, and also of securing time for effecting a retreat with the main column. Lieutenant Chard, who was soon advanced to the rank of Major, was present at the decisive battle of Ulundi, and was decorated with the Victoria Cross by Sir Garnet Wolseley. His reception by Her Majesty and by his fellow-countrymen on his return home will be fresh in the recollection of our readers.

WILLIAM HEPWORTH DIXON,

HISTORIAN AND TRAVELLER,

WAS born at Great Ancoats, near Manchester, in 1821. Not having had the benefit of an academical training, he began his literary career under disadvantages which only tended to sharpen his resolve and quicken his courage. After serving an apprenticeship to his future calling at Cheltenham, where he for some time acted as literary editor of a local newspaper, he came to London, where he soon obtained remunerative employment for his pen. He became connected with the "Daily News," for which journal he produced a series of articles on the "Literature of the Lower Orders," and another set of papers even more remarkable on "London Prisons." Having also gained a footing on the "Athenæum," he improved it, whilst gathering the materials for his successive memoirs of Howard, Penn, and Blake, a series of biographies which were eagerly received by the reading public, and which established their author's reputation as a graphic delineator of personal history. In 1853 he became chief editor of the "Athenæum," and for sixteen years he continued to conduct that influential literary journal. This responsible position necessarily led him to take part in most of the literary and scientific controversies of the period. Among his most popular contributions to biography was the "Personal History of Lord Bacon," written with a view of changing the general estimate of the great Lord Chancellor's character. A paper of his, entitled "A Morning at Eden Lodge," induced Lord Auckland to publish his father's journal, and a similar paper, on the "Treasures of Kimbolton," caused the preparation of the Duke of Manchester's "Court and Society," to which Mr. Dixon contributed the "Memoir of Queen Catharine." During the last nine years of his life no fewer than twenty-five volumes of history, travel, and fiction proceeded from the author's unresting pen. The travels of Mr. Dixon extended far and wide into both hemispheres, and every country he visited formed the subject of an entertaining work. He explored the Biblical scenery of Palestine, and the result was a vivid picture of the "Holy Land." A protracted visit to the United States supplied the local colouring for two of his most popular works—"New America" and "Spiritual Wives." An equal measure of success attended his portraiture of "Free Russia," which was translated into French, German, and Italian; and hardly a year has passed since he suspended the composition of his closing volumes on "Royal Windsor," for a visit to our recent acquisition in the East, and for the production of his popular description of "British Cyprus."

We regret to state that Mr. Hepworth Dixon's death occurred, quite unexpectedly, on the 27th December, 1879.

THE RIGHT HON. EARL CAIRNS,

LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF GREAT BRITAIN,

SECOND son of the late William Cairns, Esq., of Cultra, in the county Down, Ireland, was born in the year 1819. He received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was First Class in classics, and obtained other academical honours. In January, 1844, he was called to the English bar at the Middle Temple, and he soon acquired an extensive practice in the Courts of Equity. In July, 1852, he was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members for Belfast, and he continued to represent that city in the Conservative interest until his elevation to the judicial bench. He was appointed Queen's Counsel and a bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1856. When Lord Derby formed his administration in February, 1858, he appointed to the office of Solicitor-General Mr. Cairns, who on this occasion received the honour of knighthood. It is worthy of note that the first Bill he submitted to Parliament related to Law Reform, on which subject he has since proposed several important measures. Sir Hugh Cairns first showed himself to be a great Parliamentary orator in the celebrated debate of four nights' duration in May, 1858, concerning Lord Ellenborough's censure of Lord Canning's proclamation to the inhabitants of our Indian Empire. Many of his subsequent speeches in the House of Commons, and more recently in the House of Peers, have justly been regarded as masterpieces of eloquence. When the Conservative administration resigned in June, 1859, Sir Hugh Cairns's first brief tenure of office came to an end. On the return of Lord Derby to power in June, 1866, he was appointed Attorney-General. The first vacancy which had occurred in the Court of Chancery (with the exception of the Woolsack) for the long period of fourteen years, was occasioned in October, 1866, by the retirement of Sir James Knight Bruce, and Sir Hugh Cairns was appointed to succeed that veteran judge as Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal, being in the following February (1867) raised to the Peerage as Baron Cairns of Garmoyle, in the county of Antrim. He became Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain in February, 1868, and he continued to hold that office until the resignation of Mr. Disraeli's ministry in December of that year. In February, 1874, on the return of the Conservative party to power, he was re-appointed Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and he was created Earl Cairns and Viscount Garmoyle in 1878.

THE RIGHT HON.

JOHN ARTHUR ROEBUCK, M.P.,

GRANDSON of Dr. John Roebuck, of Sheffield, was born at Madras in 1801, went to Canada in boyhood, and left that country in 1824 for the purpose of studying law in England. He was called to the bar in 1831, and elected M.P. for Bath at the first election after the Reform Bill. The character of a thorough Reformer, which he won in the Parliamentary arena, led to his appointment, in 1835, as agent for the House of Assembly of Lower Canada during the dispute pending between the Executive Government and the House of Assembly. Mr. Roebuck now commenced the publication of a series of political "Pamphlets for the People," in which he assailed the contributors to the "Morning Chronicle," and thus became involved in a duel, which proved to be a bloodless one, with Mr. Black, editor of that journal. In the country he became a popular favourite, but the plain speaking he had practised towards the Whigs, whom he regarded as being false to the cause of progress, lost him his seat for Bath at the general election of 1837. He regained it in 1841, but was again defeated at the general election of 1847. In 1849 he was returned without opposition for Sheffield. He spoke in defence of the war with Russia, declaring its object to be "to stop the Emperor in his career of spoliation." In the debate on that war, Mr. Roebuck achieved his greatest party triumph. He moved in the House of Commons for a committee of inquiry into the condition of the army before Sebastopol, and into the conduct of those departments of the Government whose duty it had been to minister to the wants of that army. The Aberdeen Government, resisting the motion, was beaten on a division by a majority of 165, and compelled to resign. Mr. Roebuck had no place in the new cabinet, but he acted as chairman of the committee appointed through his exertions. He embarked with great impetuosity in the cause of the Southern States of America, when they were at war with the North. The action taken by Mr. Roebuck as a member of the Commission on Trades' Unions, and the course adopted by him with regard to the Irish Church question, alienated many of his friends in Sheffield, and at the general election of 1868 he lost his seat. He regained it, however, at the last general election, and notwithstanding his declining health and extreme feebleness, he attended the House during some of the debates on the Eastern Question, and gave his support to the policy of the Government.

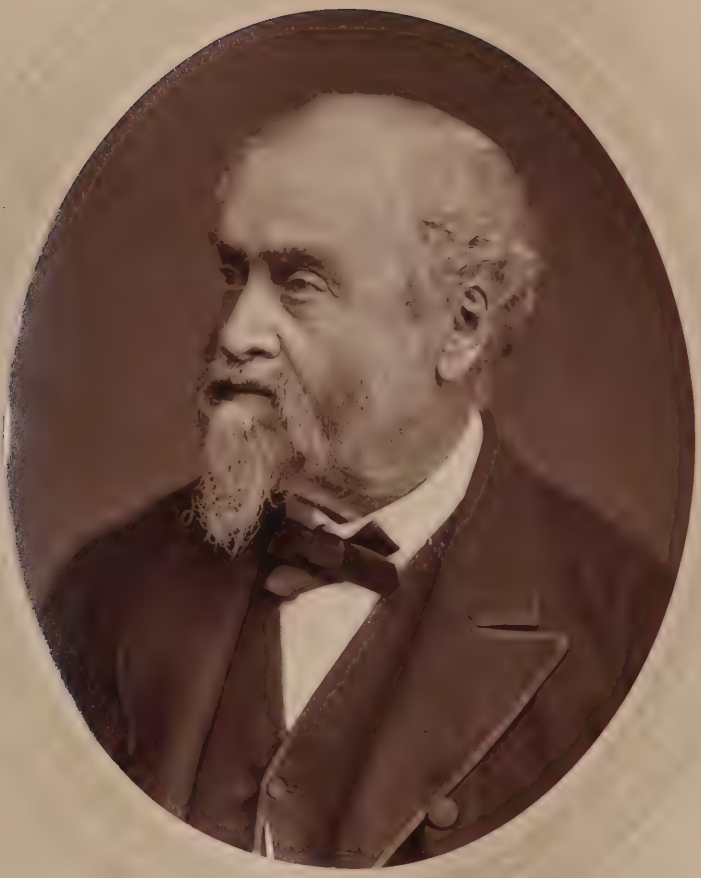
We regret to state that since the accompanying portrait was taken, Mr. Roebuck died at his residence in London, on November 30, 1879.

HIS GRACE

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, K.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND,

ELDEST son of the sixth Duke of Marlborough, by his wife, the eldest daughter of the eighth Earl of Galloway, was born at Garboldisham Hall, in Norfolk, on the 2nd of June, 1822. He received his education at Eton, and at Oriel College, Oxford. When Marquis of Blandford he was returned to the House of Commons in 1844, as member, in the Conservative interest, for the family borough of Woodstock, which he represented, except for a short interval, until he succeeded his father as seventh Duke of Marlborough, in 1857. In the House of Commons he attracted attention by his endeavours to increase the usefulness of the Established Church. Among other measures he succeeded in passing an act to amend the statutes known as Sir Robert Peel's Acts "for making better Provision for the Spiritual Care of Populous Parishes." Lord Blandford's measure, entitled "The New Parishes Act," converted existing districts, under certain conditions, into new parishes for ecclesiastical purposes. In the House of Peers the Duke of Marlborough distinguished himself as a skilful and ready debater, and soon came to be recognized as one of the leading members of the Conservative party. He was appointed Lord Steward of the Royal Household in July, 1866, and he held the office of Lord President of the Council in Mr. Disraeli's administration from March, 1867, to December, 1868. In the latter year he was created a Knight of the Garter. On the formation of his new Government in February, 1874, Mr. Disraeli offered to the Duke of Marlborough the Viceroyalty of Ireland. His Grace, however, in consideration of his duties in his county and towards his extensive property, and the prolonged absence which the acceptance of the honour would have involved, felt himself obliged to decline it. Two years later, however, his scruples in this respect appear to have been overcome, for, on the Duke of Abercorn resigning the Viceroyalty, the Duke of Marlborough was appointed to succeed him (November 28, 1876) in the high office and dignity of representing her Majesty the Queen in Ireland. During his tenure of this exalted office his Grace has won the esteem and affection of all classes in the sister island. He married (1843) the eldest daughter of the third Marquis of Londonderry.



WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH,

ELDEST son of the late Thomas Ainsworth, Esq., solicitor, of Manchester, a member of an ancient Lancashire family, was born in 1805, and having been educated at the Free Grammar School of Manchester was articled to a leading solicitor of that city. Losing his father at nineteen, he came to London to finish his term with Mr. Jacob Phillips, of the Inner Temple. Before he was of age he published the romance of "Sir John Chiverton," which was highly praised by Sir Walter Scott. His marriage, in 1826, with a daughter of the late Mr. Ebers, publisher, of Bond Street, led Mr. Ainsworth to abandon the study of law in order to devote himself to literature in the joint capacity of author and publisher. The latter vocation, however, he soon gave up, restricting himself to what he thenceforward regarded as his profession. "Rookwood," which appeared in 1834, established his fame as a writer of fiction, and passed through several editions: this was followed by "Crichton," which was equally successful. Many of the works which followed appeared originally in a serial form, either in "Bentley's Miscellany," "Ainsworth's Magazine," "The Sunday Times," or in monthly numbers, and were afterwards collected into volumes. The first of these was the wonderfully popular and much calumniated "Jack Sheppard," which, admirably illustrated by George Cruikshank, was universally read. The storm evoked by "Jack Sheppard," was in a great measure appeased by "The Tower of London" (1840), which must always be placed amongst the best, if it be not indeed the best, of the author's historical novels. The narrow limits of this notice necessarily prevent more than a simple enumeration of the titles of the romances which Mr. Ainsworth's creative power and extraordinary fertility have since produced, viz.:—"Guy Fawkes;" "Old St. Paul's;" "The Miser's Daughter;" "Windsor Castle;" "St. James's, or the Court of Queen Anne;" "Lancashire Witches;" "Star-Chamber;" "The Flitch of Bacon, or the Custom of Dunmow,"—a custom which owes its revival to Mr. Ainsworth's liberality; "The Spendthrift;" "Mervyn Clitheroe;" "Ovingdean Grange;" "The Constable of the Tower;" "Lord Mayor of London;" "Cardinal Pole;" "John Law the Projector;" "The Spanish Match, or Charles Stuart in Madrid;" "Myddleton Pomfret;" "The Constable de Bourbon;" "Old Court;" "Hilary St. Ives;" "Talbot Harland;" "Tower Hill;" "Boscobel;" "The Manchester Rebels of the fatal '45;" "Merry England;" "The Goldsmith's Wife;" "Chetwynd Calverley;" "The Leaguer of Lathom;" "The Fall of Somerset;" and "Beau Nash." Most of them have been translated into German and French, and some into Spanish, Dutch, and Russian.

THE HON.

SIR HENRY CHARLES LOPES,

JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE,

THIRD son of the late Sir Ralph Lopes, the second Baronet, of Maristow, Devon, by Susan Gibb, eldest daughter of the late A. Ludlow, Esq., of Heywood House, Wiltshire, was born at Devonport on the 3rd of October, 1828, and received his education at Winchester School, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A., in 1850. He was called to the bar of the Inner Temple, June 7, 1852, and for some time he practised as an equity draftsman and a conveyancer. In 1857 he joined the Western circuit, of which he became in course of time the leading "stuff gown." Mr. Lopes was made Recorder of Exeter in 1867, obtained his silk gown in 1869, and was elected a bencher of his Inn shortly afterwards. In April, 1868, he was returned to the House of Commons, in the Conservative interest, as member for Launceston. He was re-elected in December, 1868, and he continued to sit for that borough till January, 1874. The Warrington Park property having in the meantime changed hands, it then became necessary for Mr. Lopes either to oppose the new owner, or to seek for another seat. Choosing the latter alternative, he determined to stand for Frome, near which borough he had a residence and property. After a severe contest he was returned by 642 votes, against 557 recorded in favour of Mr. Willans, the Liberal candidate. He continued to represent Frome until his elevation to the judicial bench. Mr. Lopes was a frequent speaker in the House of Commons, and he succeeded in carrying through that House a Jury Bill, containing more than a hundred sections, but there was not sufficient time to get it passed by the House of Peers. On November 3, 1876, Mr. Lopes accepted the vacant judgeship in the Court of Common Pleas in succession to the late Mr. Justice Archibald, and very shortly afterwards he received the honour of knighthood. In November, 1876, on the death of his maternal uncle, Sir Henry Lopes became the owner of Heywood, near Westbury, Wiltshire, a place which had been for many years in his mother's family, and where he now resides. In 1854 he married Cordelia Lucy, daughter of Ewing Clarke, Esq., of Efford Manor, near Plymouth, and thus became connected with the old Cornish families of Molesworth and Trelawny. Sir Henry has one son and five daughters.

THE HON.

SIR CHARLES EDWARD POLLOCK,

SENIOR BARON OF THE EXCHEQUER DIVISION, AND A JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE,

IS the fourth son of the late Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart. (who was for many years Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer), by his marriage with Frances, daughter of F. Rivers, Esq. He was born on the 31st of October, 1823, and was educated at St. Paul's School. He acted as secretary to his father whilst he was Attorney-General in 1843-44. Mr. Pollock in 1844 became a pupil of the late Mr. Justice Willes, in whose chambers he remained for nearly three years. In 1847 he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple; he went the Home Circuit, and was in succession Tub Man and Post Man in the Court of Exchequer. In 1866 he was appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel, and in January, 1873, was made a Serjeant-at-Law, and a Baron of the Court of Exchequer (in the place of Baron Channel, who resigned), and received the honour of knighthood. In November, 1875, by the operation of the Judicature Act, he became a Judge of the High Court of Justice (Exchequer Division), retaining his title. He married first, in 1848, Nicola Sophia (who died in 1855), daughter of the Rev. Henry Herbert, Rector of Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny; secondly, in 1858, Georgina (who died in 1864), daughter of the late Hon. S. G. W. Archibald, Master of the Rolls of Nova Scotia, and sister of the Hon. Sir Thomas Dickson Archibald, a Judge of the High Court of Justice (Common Pleas Division); and, thirdly, in 1865, Amy Menella, daughter of Hassard Hume Dodgson, Esq. While at the bar he wrote, "A Treatise on the Power of the Courts of Common Law to compel the production of documents for inspection;" "The Practice of the County Courts;" and, jointly with the late Mr. F. P. Maude, "A Compendium of the Law of Merchant Shipping." He was largely engaged in cases involving shipping and mercantile law, and acted frequently as counsel and arbitrator in matters connected with railways, and other public companies. He is a bencher of the Inner Temple, and a magistrate for the county of Surrey.

WILKIE COLLINS, ESQ.,

NOVELIST AND DRAMATIST,

ELDEST son of the late William Collins, R.A., the distinguished painter of rural life and coast scenery, was born in London in 1824. After being educated at a private school, and spending two years with his parents in Italy, he entered the office of a firm in the tea trade. Exchanging commerce for law, he was a student of Lincoln's Inn at the time of his father's death, and his earliest literary performance was an admirable biography of his father, with selections from his journals and correspondence (1848). Mr. Collins now devoted himself exclusively to literature, and published in succession: "Antonina, or the Fall of Rome," a romance of the fifth century; "Rambles beyond Railways," an account of a pedestrian tour he made in Cornwall; "Basil," a story of modern life; "Hide and Seek, or the Mystery of Mary Grice;" "After Dark;" "The Dead Secret;" "The Queen of Hearts;" "The Woman in White" (1860); "No Name;" "My Miscellanies" (2 vols. 1863), being a collection of his contributions to periodical literature; "Armadale;" "The Moonstone;" "Man and Wife;" "Poor Miss Finch," a domestic story; "Miss or Mrs?" "The New Magdalen;" "The Law and the Lady;" "The Two Destinies," a romance; "The Fallen Leaves;" "A Rogue's Life from his Birth to his Marriage;" "The Haunted Hotel," a mystery of modern Venice; and "Jezebel's Daughter," recently published. Many of Mr. Collins's novels originally appeared as serials in "Household Words," "All the Year Round," "The Cornhill Magazine," and other periodicals. His principal works have passed through several editions, both in this country and the United States, and have been translated into French, Italian, German, Dutch, Danish, and Russian. He is a member of the Guild of Literature and Art, and took a prominent part in the amateur performances which were got up for its benefit. He wrote the "Lighthouse," a drama, first played in private at Tavistock House, and afterwards produced at the Olympic Theatre. In 1857 his unpublished drama, entitled "The Frozen Deep," was first produced at Tavistock House; Mr. Dickens and other amateurs performing it with great success. It was afterwards brought out with the same cast at the Gallery of Illustration, for the benefit of the "Jerrold Fund;" the Queen having previously witnessed a private representation at that place. Dramatic versions, by Mr. Collins himself, of "The Moonstone," "Man and Wife," "The Woman in White," "Armadale," and "The New Magdalen," have been performed in England, in the United States, and on the Continent of Europe. About seven years ago Mr. Collins visited the United States, where he gave public readings from his works in the principal cities.

SIR JULIUS BENEDICT,

MUSICAL COMPOSER,

BORN at Stuttgart in 1804, studied music under Hummel and Weber, being treated by the latter rather as a son than as a pupil. At the age of nineteen he was engaged to conduct the German operas at Vienna, and he was afterwards employed in a similar capacity at the Italian opera in Naples. In 1830 he returned to Stuttgart, where his work "I Portoghesi in Goa," which had been coldly received at Naples, found a more congenial audience. He came to London in 1835, and undertook the direction of the opera-buffa at the Lyceum. His first English opera, "The Gipsy's Warning," was produced in 1838 with remarkable success, and his subsequent operas, "The Brides of Venice," and "The Crusaders," had a long run at Drury Lane, of which theatre he was the musical director. Sir Julius Benedict has written many pieces for the pianoforte, of which instrument he is a great master, besides orchestral and vocal compositions of excellence. The musical festivals at Norwich, the London Monday Popular, and the Liverpool Philharmonic Concerts, have been for a considerable time under his direction. In 1850, as conductor and pianist, he accompanied Jenny Lind to the United States. After his return to England, he conducted the Italian operas at Drury Lane and Her Majesty's Theatres, and brought out an Italian version of Weber's "Oberon." At the Norwich Festival in 1860, he produced a cantata, "Undine," which obtained a signal success. In 1862 his most popular opera, "The Lily of Killarney," was produced at Covent Garden, and subsequently at the principal theatres in Germany. A cantata, "Richard Cœur de Lion," composed for the Norwich Festival of 1863, and afterwards performed in London, met with general approbation; as did also "St. Cecilia," a cantata composed in 1866. His last choral work, the oratorio "St. Peter," written expressly for the Birmingham Musical Festival of 1870, achieved an extraordinary success, and is considered to be by far his best composition. The honour of knighthood was conferred upon him by the Queen in 1871. Sir Julius Benedict is a corresponding member of the French Academy. On the occasion of his seventieth anniversary, in 1874, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Würtemberg appointed him Knight-Commander of the Orders of Francis-Joseph and Frederick; and he has also received the decorations of the Crown of Prussia (third class), of the Crown of Italy, of the Crown of Würtemberg, as well as of Hanoverian, Portuguese, Russian, and Swedish Orders, and a testimonial subscribed by his numerous friends.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE JESSEL,

MASTER OF THE ROLLS,

IS of a Jewish family, being the youngest son of the late Zadok Aaron Jessel, Esq., merchant, of Savile Row, London, and of Gordon House, Putney, by Mary, daughter of the late Henry Harris, Esq. He was born in London on the 13th of February, 1824, and educated at University College, London. He graduated, in the University of London, B.A. in 1843, as a University scholar in mathematics, and proceeded M.A. in the following year, obtaining a gold medal in mathematics. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in May, 1847, and was made a Queen's Counsel and a Bencher of his Inn in 1865. Sir George Jessel is a Senator of the University of London. At the General Election of 1868 he was returned to the House of Commons in the Liberal interest as one of the representatives of the borough of Dover. The appointment of Sir Robert Collier to the judicial bench occasioned the promotion of Sir John Duke (now Lord) Coleridge to be Attorney-General in Mr. Gladstone's administration; and Mr. Jessel thereupon became Solicitor-General in November, 1871, receiving the honour of knighthood on February 21, 1872. In August, 1873, he was, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, appointed Master of the Rolls, in succession to Lord Romilly. On this occasion he was sworn of the Privy Council. Sir George Jessel is the first Israelite who ever occupied a seat on the judicial bench in this country. Referring to this circumstance some years after his appointment, he observed that no amount of energy, talent, or professional success could have made a Jew a judge in England without the goodwill of the governing power. Mr. Gladstone determined, however, to promote Sir George Jessel, as the late Premier thought he was otherwise qualified for the Mastership of the Rolls, utterly regardless of any objection which might have been raised on account of his having faithfully adhered to the religion in which he was born. There were not only the objections of prejudice and social objections, but other objections were made on the occasion. Happily, however, all these were overcome; the result being that other members of the Jewish community, whose career at the bar has been such as to entitle them to aspire to a similar position, will experience no difficulty in succeeding in the object of their ambition merely on the ground that they still belong to the faith of their fathers. Sir George Jessel married, in 1856, Amelia, eldest daughter of Joseph Moses, Esq., merchant, of Leadenhall Street, City.

VICAT COLE, A.R.A.,

LANDSCAPE PAINTER,

WAS born at Portsmouth in 1833. He received his earliest instruction in art from his father, Mr. George Cole, a well-known member of the Society of British Artists. He exhibited first at the British Institution in 1852, the subject of his picture being a view of "Leith Hill, near Ranmoor Common, Surrey," a county whose beautiful scenery has furnished this artist with subjects for many of his finest works. In 1858 he was elected a member of the Society of British Artists, and during several succeeding years he was a regular exhibitor in Suffolk Street. One of his contributions to these rooms, a picture of "A Surrey Cornfield," was exhibited in the International Gallery in 1862, and gained the medal of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts. In 1864, following the example of Stanfield, Roberts, Creswick, and others, who had been members and exhibitors at Suffolk Street, Mr. Cole retired from that Society to become a candidate for honours at the Royal Academy. The most important works which he exhibited at the Academy are:—"The Decline of Day" (1864); "Spring Time" (1865), the subject being suggested by one of the songs in "Love's Labour Lost;" "Evening Rest," "Summer's Golden Crown" (1866)—the latter appeared at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and attracted much notice there; "In St. Bride's Bay, Pembrokeshire" (1867); "Sunlight Lingering on the Autumn Woods" (1868); "A Pause in the Storm at Sunset" (1869); "Sunshine Showers" (1870); "Autumn Gold" (1871); "Noon" and "Dewy Eve" (1872); "Haytime" (1873); "Misty Morning," "The Heart of Surrey" (1874); "Richmond Hill," "Loch Scavaig, Isle of Skye" (1875); "The Day's Decline" (1876); "Summer Showers," "Arundel: the Town and Castle at Sunset" (1877); "A Showery Day," "The Alps at Rosenlaui," "A Surrey Pastoral" (1878); "Ripening Sunbeams," "Leith Hill, from Denbies," and "Box Hill from Denbies" (1879). Until lately Mr. Cole's favourite field of study and the source of most of his subjects was Surrey, with its picturesque hills and dales, moors and woodland, cornfield and pasturage. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in February, 1870. At that time nearly thirty years had elapsed since a landscape-painter, pure and simple—namely, the late Mr. Creswick—was deemed worthy of the honour.

SIR JOSEPH DALTON HOOKER,

K.C.S.I., C.B., M.D., F.R.S., ETC.,

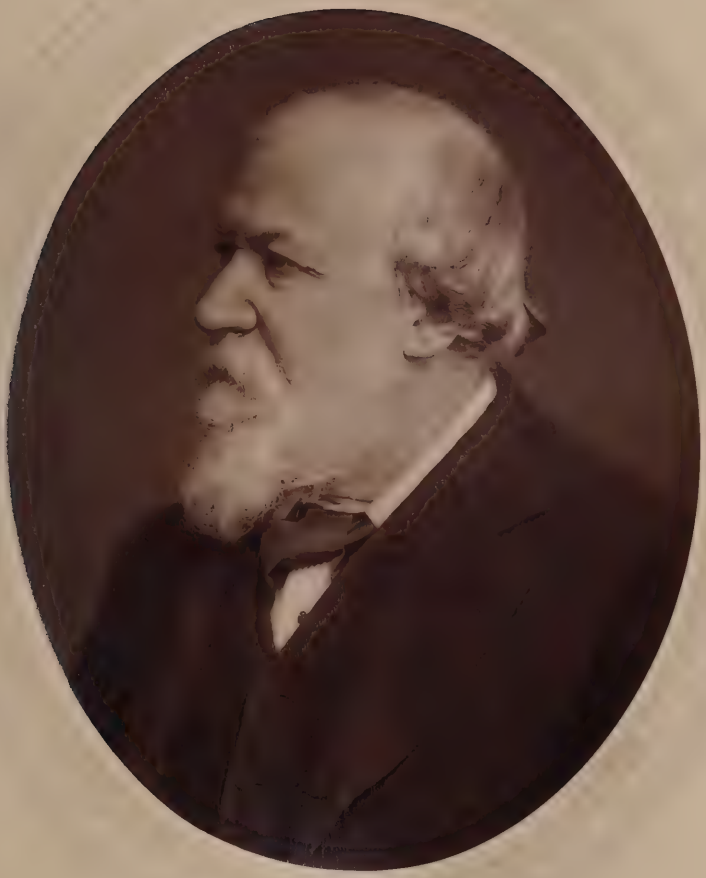
DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL GARDENS AT KEW,

WAS born at Halesworth, Suffolk, in 1817, being the second and only surviving son of the late Sir William Jackson Hooker, Professor of Botany in Glasgow University, and subsequently Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew. He was educated at the High School and University of Glasgow. At the age of twenty-one he accompanied, officially as assistant-surgeon, but in reality as naturalist, the famous expedition of Sir James Clark Ross, fitted out by the Government for the purpose of geographical discovery and of investigating the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism in the south circumpolar seas. The result of his researches during the voyage was a series of superb volumes on the botany of New Zealand, Tasmania, and the Antarctic Islands. After an absence of four years, he returned to England, and in 1846 was appointed botanist to the Geological Survey. In the following year he undertook a journey to India for the purpose of investigating the flora of tropical countries. In the course of his travels in the Himalayas, he was for some time kept prisoner by one of the border rajahs. After his return (in 1851) he published two very interesting volumes of "Himalayan Journals," and a number of scientific works on the botany of India. He was appointed, in 1855, Assistant-Director of Kew Gardens, and ten years later, on his father's death, he succeeded to the Directorship. Dr. Hooker presided over the meeting of the British Association held at Norwich in 1868, when he delivered a remarkable inaugural address, in which he declared his adhesion to Mr. Darwin's ideas concerning the origin of species by natural selection. In 1869 he travelled in Syria and Palestine with the late Admiral Washington. He was appointed a Companion of the Bath (Civil Division) in 1869. In April, 1871, Dr. Hooker left England for Morocco, his purpose being to collect the plants of that comparatively unexplored country. On the 16th of May, he and his companions made the ascent of the Great Atlas, the summit of which mountain had never before been trodden by a European; and at the close of June he returned to Kew, bringing a large collection of plants. A "Journal" of this tour in Morocco has been recently published. For five years, from 1873, Dr. Hooker was President of the Royal Society. In 1877 he was created a K.C.S.I., for his services to the Government of India. In the same year, on the invitation of the chief of the Topographical and Geological Surveys of the United States, he joined the surveying party in Colorado and Utah, and extended his travels to California. He is a D.C.L. of Oxford, and the Universities of Cambridge, Glasgow, and Dublin have all conferred on him their honorary degree of LL.D.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT LUSH,

JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE,

IS son of Mr. Robert Lush, of Shaftesbury, in the county of Dorset, by Lucy, daughter of Mr. I. Foote, of Tollard, Wilts. He was born at Shaftesbury on the 25th of October, 1807, and received his education in his native place. He has made his way from the humblest rank in the legal profession, having been employed originally as clerk in a solicitor's office, where he acquired the intimate acquaintance with the details of practice that proved so useful to him in his subsequent career as a special pleader and an advocate. At the age of twenty-nine, in November, 1836, he entered as a student of Gray's Inn: he was admitted as special pleader three years afterwards; and was called to the Bar on the 18th of November, 1840. Previously to this, in 1839, he had married Elizabeth Ann, daughter of the Rev. Christopher Woollacott. After his call to the Bar, Mr. Lush soon obtained a considerable amount of practice at Westminster and Guildhall, and on the Home Circuit; and in June, 1857, he was appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel. He was nominated one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, in succession to the late Mr. Justice Crompton, in November, 1865; and on the 20th of that month he received the honour of knighthood from Her Majesty's hands at Windsor Castle. In November, 1875, by the operation of the new Judicature Act, he became a Judge of the High Court of Justice (Queen's Bench Division). In August, 1878, he was nominated a member of the Royal Commission appointed to report on the provisions of the Draft Code relating to Indictable Offences. His name was added to the roll of the Privy Council in May, 1879. Mr. Justice Lush published, in the earlier period of his career, several legal works, which were well received by the profession, such as "The Act for the Amendment of the Law with respect to Wills (1 Vict. c. 26), with practical Notes and Observations," 1837, 2nd edition, 1838; "The Act for the Abolition of Arrest on Mesne Process (1 and 2 Vict. c. 110), with copious Notes and an Index" (1838); the third edition of "Chitty's Practice" (1842); and the second edition of Saunders's "Law of Pleading and Evidence" (1851). His greatest legal work, however, is "The Practice of the Superior Courts of Law at Westminster, in actions and proceedings over which they have a common jurisdiction; with Introductory Treatises and an Appendix: 2 vols.," 1840; 3rd edition, 1865.



ROBERT BROWNING, M.A., LL.D.,

POET AND DRAMATIST,

WAS born in 1812 at Camberwell in Surrey, and educated privately—attending for a short time the first lectures at the University of London, of which he is a Life-Governor. At the age of twenty he went to Russia, and subsequently to Italy, during his residence in which country he diligently studied its mediæval history and became acquainted with the life of the people, both in the towns and the rural districts. His first published attempt in poetry was "Pauline," a psychological study, which was followed by "Paracelsus" (1835), a dramatic poem, in which the principal character is the celebrated empiric and alchymist of the sixteenth century. In 1837 Mr. Browning's tragedy of "Strafford" was presented on the stage in London, but it met with very moderate success, notwithstanding Macready's masterly personification of the hero. Three years later Mr. Browning published "Sordello," a poem, the subject of which is drawn from the supposed life of the Provençal poet mentioned in Dante's "Purgatorio." Between 1842 and 1846 there appeared from his pen several dramatic and lyric poems of a high order of merit. To these, in their collected form, he gave the fantastic title of "Bells and Pomegranates." They included "The Blot on the Scutcheon," a tragedy, produced at Drury Lane theatre without marked success. Another play of his, "Colombe's Birthday," was subsequently brought out at the Haymarket. In 1846 he married Miss Elizabeth Barrett, the distinguished poetess (who died in 1861), and after his marriage he resided for some years in Italy. His "Christmas Eve and Easter Day" (1850), a poem embodying his impressions of the religious and spiritual aspects of the age, was followed by "Men and Women," one of the most powerful of his works. Among his more recent productions are "Dramatis Personæ;" "The Ring and the Book," 4 vols.; "Balaustion's Adventure;" "Prince Hohenstiæl-Schwangau, Saviour of Society;" "Fifine at the Fair;" "Red Cotton Night-cap Country, or Turf and Towers;" "Aristophanes' Apology," including a Transcript from Euripides, being "The Last Adventure of Balaustion" (1875); "The Agamemnon of Æschylus, transcribed" (1877); "La Saisiaz, and The Two Poets of Croisic" (1878); and "Dramatic Idyls" (1879). By many of his admirers Mr. Browning is regarded as the greatest poet of the age. He has specially cultivated the arts of music and painting, with the history of both of which he is minutely and widely acquainted. Mr. Browning will shortly bring out a companion volume to "Dramatic Idyls." Mr. Browning is an Honorary Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, and LL.D. Cambridge.

WILLIAM CHARLES THOMAS DOBSON,

ROYAL ACADEMICIAN,

WAS born at Hamburg in 1817, being of English parentage on the male side only. From earliest childhood he evinced a great taste for drawing, which his friends fortunately encouraged. He commenced his studies from the antique in the British Museum, and was admitted a student of the Royal Academy in 1836. He received his first instruction in painting from Mr. E. Opie, of Plymouth, a nephew of the celebrated John Opie, R.A.; and he also had the advantage of receiving, during many years, instruction and advice from Mr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Eastlake, P.R.A. In 1843 Mr. Dobson was appointed Head Master of the Government School of Design at Birmingham, where he remained for three years. On resigning this post he travelled to Italy for the purpose of studying art in its noblest home. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1860, and an Academician in 1872. Mr. Dobson is likewise a member of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours. The most important among his works, many of which have been engraved, are:—"Tobias, with Raphael his Guardian Angel" (1853); "The Charity of Dorcas;" "The Alms-Deeds of Dorcas," painted by command of the Queen (1855); "The Prosperous Days of Job;" "Reading the Psalms;" "Fairy Tales;" "The Child Jesus going down with His Parents to Nazareth;" "The Holy Innocents;" "Hagar and Ishmael sent away;" "Bethlehem;" "The Holy Family returned from Egypt;" "The Good Shepherd;" "The Offering;" "The Child Jesus in the Temple;" "Christ raiseth from Death the Widow's Son of Nain;" "Nunc Dimittis;" "Autumn's Wreck supplies the Winter Store;" "Peace be to this House;" "Happy Thoughts;" "Trespassing;" "Too Tired;" "The Casket;" "Summer;" "The Cottage Garden;" "Cottagers;" "Alms;" "Schwesterliebe;" "The Crown to the Husband;" "Faith;" "St. Paul at Philippi," deposited in the Royal Academy on his election as an Academician (1873); "Pyrrha;" "Kate Kearney;" "Father's Welcome Home;" "Nursery Tales;" "Children's Children are the Crown of Old Men;" "The Young Bather;" "Rebecca;" "On the Common;" "The Fern Gatherer;" "Una Fascina di Olive;" "Waiting;" "At the Masquerade;" "Mother and Child;" "Ligera" (1878); "A Venetian Girl" (1879); and "Mignon" (1880). He was appointed a Juror for the Fine Art Section at the Paris International Exhibition (1878).

THE RIGHT REV.

WILLIAM DALRYMPLE MACLAGAN, D.D.,

BISHOP OF LICHFIELD,

IS a native of Edinburgh, where he was born in 1826, being the son of David Maclagan, Esq., M.D., Physician to the Forces, a distinguished medical officer who served in the Peninsular War. He received his education at Edinburgh, and in early life he served in the army in India, retiring with the rank of lieutenant in 1852. He then went through the ordinary University course at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1856, and that of M.A. in 1860. He was ordained Deacon in 1856, and Priest in 1857. He served the curacy of St. Saviour, Paddington, from 1856 to 1858, and the curacy of St. Stephen, Marylebone, from the latter date till 1860, when he was appointed Secretary to the London Diocesan Church Building Society. In 1865 he was appointed Curate-in-charge of Enfield, by Archbishop Tait, then Bishop of London, and in 1869 Lord Chancellor Hatherley gave him the vicarage of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey. When the parish of Newington was transferred to the See of Rochester, the Bishop of London, in order to retain Mr. Maclagan in his diocese, promoted him to the vicarage of St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, where he remained till 1878, when he was nominated by the Crown, on the recommendation of Lord Beaconsfield, to the Bishopric of Lichfield, which had become vacant by the death of Dr. Selwyn. He was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, June 24, 1878. For a short time prior to his elevation to the Episcopate he was an Honorary Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. His Lordship was joint-editor of "The Church and the Age," a volume of essays published in 1870 with a view to illustrate the position of the Anglican communion as a reformed branch of the Catholic Church, and to vindicate her power of self-adaptation to the intellectual and social conditions of the age without sacrificing her primitive principles of evangelical truth and apostolical order. He married, first, in 1860, Sarah Kate, daughter of George Chapham, Esq. (she died in 1862); and, secondly, in 1878, the Hon. Augusta Ann, fifth daughter of the sixth Viscount Barrington.

THE REV. HENRY PARRY LIDDON,

D.D., D.C.L.,

CANON OF ST. PAUL'S,

WAS born in the year 1829, and received his academical education at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1850, taking a second class in the school of *Literæ Humaniores*. In 1851 he obtained the Johnson Theological Scholarship. He proceeded to the degree of M.A. in 1853. After having entered into holy orders he was, from 1854 to 1859, Vice-Principal of the Theological College at Cuddesdon. He was also Examining Chaplain to the late Dr. Hamilton, Bishop of Salisbury. In 1864 he was appointed Prebendary of Major Pars Altaris in Salisbury Cathedral, and two years afterwards he was selected to deliver the Bampton Lectures before the University of Oxford on "The Divinity of Jesus Christ." In 1870 he was installed a Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's Cathedral, London; and in the same year he was appointed Ireland Professor of the Exegesis of Scripture in the University of Oxford, where he was created at this period a Doctor of Divinity and of the Civil Law. Dr. Liddon, who may be regarded as one of the leaders of the High Church party, is one of the most powerful preachers of the day. When in residence, overwhelming crowds flock to St. Paul's Cathedral to listen to his eloquent and spiritual discourses. He has earnestly striven to promote the re-union of Christendom, and has deeply sympathized with the "Old Catholic" movement in Germany under Dr. Döllinger, and took part in the well-known re-union conference held at Bonn in the autumn of 1875. In addition to a large number of single sermons, Dr. Liddon has published "The Divinity of Jesus Christ; Eight Lectures preached before the University of Oxford, in 1866, on the Foundation of the late Rev. John Bampton" (Lond. 1867, 6th edit. 1872); "Walter Kerr Hamilton, Bishop of Salisbury," a biographical sketch (1869); "Sermons preached before the University of Oxford" (5th edit. 1873); "Some Elements of Religion" (2nd edit. 1873), being a series of Lent Lectures delivered in St. James's Church, Piccadilly, in 1870; and "Report of the Proceedings at the Re-union Conference held at Bonn between the 10th and 16th of August, 1875, translated from the German of Professor Reusch, with a Preface" (1876). He has also edited Bishop Andrewes' "Manual for the Sick," and he is joint editor with Dr. William Bright, of the "English Church Defence Tracts."

JOSEPH COWEN, M.P.,

IS the son of the late Joseph Cowen, Esq., who represented Newcastle-upon-Tyne in the House of Commons from 1865 till his death in 1873. He was born at Blaydon Burn, County Durham, in 1831. At the University of Edinburgh, where he received his education, he became president of a college debating society. At this period, according to Mr. T. Wemyss Reid, when Sir James Graham was obtaining an unenviable notoriety by tampering with the letters of Mazzini, Mr. Cowen began to take an interest in the cause of the revolutionary party on the Continent. The vigour and eloquence with which he denounced Sir James Graham secured for him the personal friendship of Mazzini. The Italian conspirator exercised over Mr. Cowen a potent influence, and the young Tyneside manufacturer was drawn by him into that network of plans for the liberation of Europe which had its ramifications all over the Continent. Mr. Cowen, by his abilities and his position, was able to render essential service to the revolutionary party, which was agitating everywhere, and conspiring against the despotisms of Russia, Prussia, Austria, Italy, and France. He started a private printing press, to which constant employment was given in the publication of revolutionary manifestoes. He acted as agent for Polish, Hungarian, Italian, and French refugees in forwarding their correspondence and their proclamations to their respective countries. He gave them for months at a time the hospitality of his home at Blaydon; he furnished them with funds for more than one of their daring expeditions; and he was unceasing in his public advocacy of the cause of the oppressed nationalities which they represented. For a quarter of a century he has been known as one of the most powerful and eloquent speakers in the north of England. Mr. Cowen was first elected M.P. for Newcastle-upon-Tyne in January, 1874, in the advanced Liberal interest. On the occasion when he delivered his memorable attack upon the Bill for creating the Queen Empress of India, he achieved, in the opinion of many, one of the greatest oratorical triumphs which Parliament has witnessed in recent times. Mr. Cowen somewhat estranged himself from his party by the support he gave, on several occasions, to the Eastern policy of Lord Beaconsfield's Government, but he was nevertheless returned by his constituents at the head of the poll at the late general election.

SIR CHARLES WENTWORTH DILKE,

BART., M.P.,

UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

WAS born in Chelsea in 1843, being son of the late Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, and grandson of Mr. Charles Wentworth Dilke, the critic. He received his academical education at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated as senior legalist in 1866. In the same year he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, and soon afterwards he proceeded to Canada and the United States. He next visited New Zealand, Tasmania, Australia, Ceylon, and India, returning home by way of Egypt, and thus completing the circuit of the globe. The result of these journeyings was the publication of "Greater Britain: a Record of Travel in English-speaking Countries during 1866-67" (2 vols.), a work which, treating the new subject of the influence of race on government, and of climatic conditions upon race, had, perhaps, the greatest success that ever attended the publication of an author's first work. One of its results was the election, in 1868, of Sir Charles Dilke, who is in politics a Radical, to represent the new borough of Chelsea. In Parliament he spoke frequently upon foreign, Indian, and colonial affairs. In 1874 he was again returned at the head of the poll. In that year he published a clever anonymous satire, the authorship of which remained a secret for four months. It was entitled "The Fall of Prince Florestan of Monaco." It quickly passed through three editions, and was translated into French. In 1875 he published the works of his grandfather, with a memoir, under the title of "Papers of a Critic." Sir Charles Dilke's chief legislative achievements have been the creation of School Boards, directly elected by the ratepayers (in place of committees of boards of guardians, as proposed by Mr. W. E. Forster), by an amendment of the Education Act; the conferring of the municipal franchise on women; the abolition of the barbarous penalty of drawing and quartering; and, in 1878, the extension of the hours of polling at Parliamentary elections in the metropolis, by the measure known as "Dilke's Act." Sir Charles Dilke was for the third time elected, at the head of the poll, for the borough of Chelsea, at the general election of 1880; and on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's ministry he accepted office as Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

TOM TAYLOR,

DRAMATIST AND CRITIC,

WAS born near Sunderland in 1817. He received his early education at the Grange School, Sunderland, and afterwards went through two sessions at the University of Glasgow, where he received three gold medals, and thence proceeded, in 1837, to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a Fellow, having taken his degree in the first class of the Classical Tripos. In 1843 he came to London, and in due time was called to the Bar. For two years he was Professor of the English Language and Literature at University College, London. In 1850 he was appointed Assistant-Secretary, and in 1854 Secretary-in-Chief of the Board of Health. The functions of this body were eventually transferred to the Local Government Act Office, which in its turn was merged in the Local Government Board. The office held by Mr. Taylor was then abolished, and in recognition of the many services he had rendered during twenty-one years in the way of sanitary improvement, a liberal pension was bestowed upon him. In the meantime he had so far profited by the little leisure left to him as to win a prominent place among men of letters as a dramatist, critic, biographer, and humourist. Between 1846 and 1875, he contributed in rapid succession more than a hundred pieces to the stage, the majority being adaptations of or indirectly derived from French plays or stories. The best of them were "To Parents and Guardians," "Still Waters Run Deep," "Victims," "An Unequal Match," "Plot and Passion," "A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing," "The Contested Election," "The Overland Route," "The Fool's Revenge," "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," and "Clancarty." He also revived the dramatic "History," in blank verse and five acts, in his "'Twixt Axe and Crown," "Joan of Arc," and "Anne Boleyn." Mr. Taylor, if not the greatest, was certainly the most successful dramatist of his time. He also attained distinction as art critic to the "Times." He wrote a biography of Haydon, treating the enthusiasm and failings of that unhappy artist with delicacy and tact; and completed the account begun by C. R. Leslie of the "Life and Times of Sir Joshua Reynolds." For many years he was associated with "Punch," and on the death of Mr. Shirley Brooks, became editor of that periodical, which position he held for eight years.

We regret to say that whilst the accompanying portrait was in preparation Mr. Tom Taylor died at his residence, Lavender Sweep, Wandsworth Road, July 12, 1880.

LAWRENCE ALMA-TADEMA,

ROYAL ACADEMICIAN,

BORN at Dronryp in the Netherlands, in 1836, he received his artistic education in the Royal Academy of Antwerp, where he completed his studies under the late Baron Henri Leys. Subsequently he came to London, where he has resided for many years. He obtained a gold medal at Paris in 1864, a second-class medal at the International Exhibition at Paris in 1867, a first-class medal at the International Exhibition at Paris in 1878, and a gold medal at Berlin in 1872. Mr. Alma-Tadema became a Member of the Academy of Fine Arts at Amsterdam, Knight of the Order of Leopold (Belgium), Knight of the Order of the Dutch Lion, Officer of the Lion of Nassau, Knight First Class of the Order of St. Michael of Bavaria, Knight Third Class of the Order of the Crown of Prussia, Officer of the Legion of Honour, Member of the Royal Academy of Munich, Member of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours, and Member of the Royal Academies of Berlin, of Stockholm, of Naples, of Vienna, and of Madrid. In 1873 he received letters of denization from the Queen, having resolved to reside permanently in this country. He was nominated and elected an Associate of the Royal Academy of London in 1876, Hon. Member of the Royal Scottish Academy, and a Royal Academician in 1879. His paintings, most of which depict scenes of public and domestic life among the ancients, are extremely numerous. We can only mention, "The Education of the Grandchildren of Clotilde;" "How they amused themselves in Egypt 3,000 years ago;" "Fredegonda and Prætextatus;" "The Soldier of Marathon;" "Catullus at Lesbia's;" The Mummy;" "Phidias and the Elgin Marbles;" "The Convalescent;" "Une Fête Intime;" "The Improvisatore;" "Joseph, Overseer of Pharaoh's Granaries;" "A Sculpture Gallery;" "A Picture Gallery;" "Autumn;" "On the Steps of the Capitol;" "Water Pets;" "A Vintage Festival;" "A Pyrrhic Dance;" "An Audience at Agrippa's;" "Cleopatra;" "The Seasons" (four pictures), 1877; "A Sculptor's Model (Venus Esquilina);" "A Love Missile," 1878; "A Hearty Welcome;" "Down to the River;" "Pomona Festival;" "In the Time of Constantine," 1879; "Spring Festival;" "Not at Home;" "Fredegonda," 1880. Most of the above were sent to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy. At the Grosvenor Gallery, Mr. Alma-Tadema exhibited a series of three pictures:—"Architecture," "Sculpture," and "Painting;" also "Cherries," "A Question."

THE RIGHT HON.

VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, G.C.S.I.,

IS the third son of the late John Hardy, Esq., of Dunstall Hall, Staffordshire—who for many years represented the town of Bradford in Parliament,—and of Isabel, daughter of Richard Gathorne, Esq., of Kirkby Lonsdale. Born at Bradford in 1814, he was educated at Shrewsbury School and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1836, taking a second class in classics. Mr. Gathorne Hardy was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1840. In 1847 he unsuccessfully contested Bradford, but in 1856 he was returned, in the Conservative interest, as M.P. for Leominster, for which borough he continued to sit till the celebrated Oxford election in 1865. Indeed, the interest felt in the general election of the last-named year mainly centred upon the University of Oxford, where Mr. Gladstone was threatened with a very formidable opposition by the supporters of Mr. Gathorne Hardy. According to an Act passed in the previous Parliament, the election for the Universities was authorized to be made by means of voting papers transmitted through the post, and a period of five days was allowed for keeping open the poll. At the close of the poll, on the 18th of July, the numbers were declared to be as follows :—Sir William Heathcote (who received support from both sides), 3,236 votes ; Mr. Gathorne Hardy, 1,904 ; Mr. Gladstone, 1,724 ; the majority of Mr. Hardy over Mr. Gladstone being 180. Thus ended this remarkable contest, at which no fewer than 3,850 voters polled, a number nearly double to that polled on any former occasion. Mr. Hardy, who in 1858 had been appointed Under-Secretary for the Home Department in Lord Derby's second Administration, became, on the formation of that nobleman's third Administration, in 1866, President of the Poor Law Board ; and on the resignation of Mr. Walpole, in May, 1867, Secretary of State for the Home Department, which office he held till the resignation of the Conservative Ministry in December, 1868. On the formation of Mr. Disraeli's Administration in February, 1874, Mr. Hardy was nominated Secretary of State for War. In May, 1878, he was raised to the House of Peers by the title of Viscount Cranbrook, of Hemsted, in the county of Kent. He succeeded the Marquis of Salisbury as Secretary of State for India in 1878, and he held that office until the resignation of Lord Beaconsfield's government consequent on the defeat of the Conservative party at the general election of 1880. At that period he was made a G.C.S.I.

THE HON. SIR EDWARD FRY,

JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE,

SECOND son of the late Joseph Fry, Esq., of Bristol, by his marriage with Mary Anne, daughter of the late Edward Swaine, of Reading, was born at Bristol on November 4, 1827, and was educated first at the College in that city, and afterwards at University College, London, of which he is a Fellow, and of which he became Vice-President on the election of Lord Kimberley to the presidency. He graduated B.A. at the University of London in 1851, taking honours in classics and animal physiology. He was called to the bar by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, in 1854, and in due course he obtained an extensive practice at the Equity bar. In 1869 he received a silk gown, and in May, 1877, he was appointed a Judge of the High Court of Justice (Chancery division), and knighted. He is a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and has been an Examiner in Law to the University of London and to the Council of Legal Education. Mr. Justice Fry married, in 1859, Mariabella, daughter of the late John Hodgkin, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of Lewes. He is the author of "A Treatise on the Specific Performance of Contracts" (London, 1858), and of some theological essays, including a volume "On the Accordance of Christianity with the Nature of Man" (Edinburgh, 1857), and "Darwinism and Theology," 1872, being a reprint of letters in the "Spectator." He also wrote a series of papers in the "Contemporary" on the subject of the opium trade with China, which have been reprinted; and lately contributed to the same periodical a paper on the "Utility to Flowers of their Beauty."

HORMUZD RASSAM, F.R.G.S.,

IS a native of Mossul, in Mesopotamia, and belongs to a family which claims descent from the old Chaldeans and early Christians. He learned the English language from his brother's wife, a sister of Dr. Badger, the well-known Arabic scholar. In 1845 Mr. (now Sir Henry) Layard visited Mossul, to prosecute his researches among the ruins of Nineveh, and invited Hormuzd to live with him as his friend and guest. When Mr. Layard returned to England in 1847, young Rassam came with him, to complete his studies at Oxford; but just as he was about to matriculate, Mr. Layard, who had again been requested by the trustees of the British Museum to resume his researches in Nineveh, applied for his services, and at the end of 1849 he was appointed to go out and assist him in his second undertaking. In 1851 they returned to England, having made wonderful discoveries both in Nineveh and Babylon. Subsequently the trustees of the British Museum commissioned Mr. Rassam to superintend further excavations, and it was through his exertions that the beautiful sculptures representing the Lion-hunt, now in the British Museum, and many other remarkable documents, were discovered. Mr. Rassam again returned to England in 1854. In the same year he was attached as interpreter to the staff of the Political Resident at Aden, Sir William Coghlan, who afterwards procured his appointment as Assistant Political Resident. When it became known that Consul Cameron had been imprisoned by Theodore, King of Abyssinia, Mr. Rassam was dispatched on a mission to that sovereign, carrying with him a message from Queen Victoria. Mr. Rassam, hopeful as he was at first of procuring the liberation of Consul Cameron and the other captives, was placed under close arrest by King Theodore, and kept in fetters from July, 1866, till March, 1868. The British expedition, under Sir R. Napier, defeated Theodore, and set Mr. Rassam and his fellow-prisoners at liberty. Mr. Rassam has published a highly interesting narrative of his mission to the Abyssinian king. In 1876, on the death of Mr. George Smith, he was selected by the trustees of the British Museum to conduct the Assyrian explorations, under a firman granted by the Turkish Government. His expedition produced a valuable collection of objects obtained from the two great Assyrian cities, Nineveh and Kalakli. Mr. Rassam left England again in 1878 upon a new and more extended exploring expedition in Northern Syria, Assyria, and Babylonia. He is still pursuing his researches in the East.

THE RIGHT HON.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M.P.,

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE,

ELDEST son of the late Joseph Chamberlain, Esq., a member of one of the City Companies, by Caroline, daughter of Henry Harben, Esq., was born in London, in the year 1836. He was educated at University College School, and afterwards became a member of a firm of wood-screw makers at Birmingham (Nettlefold and Chamberlain), which his father had joined in 1854. He retired from business in 1874, shortly after the decease of his father. In 1868 he was elected Chairman of the first Executive Committee of the Education League, and in November of the same year a member of the Birmingham Town Council. In 1873 he became Chairman of the Birmingham School Board, of which he was first elected a member in 1870. Mr. Chamberlain was also an Alderman of Birmingham, and he was three times successively elected Mayor of that borough. His name was first brought prominently before the general public in February, 1874, when he came forward, at the general election, to oppose Mr. Roebuck at Sheffield. He was not successful, the numbers polled being 14,193 for Mr. Roebuck, 12,858 for Mr. Mundella, and 11,053 for Mr. Chamberlain. In June, 1876, he was returned for Birmingham, to fill up the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Dixon's retirement from Parliamentary life. In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain attracted much notice by his able advocacy of the Gottenburg system of licensing. He is in favour of disestablishment and of free, compulsory, secular education. At the general election of April, 1880, he was again returned for Birmingham, with Mr. Bright and Mr. Muntz, the three Liberals gaining a large majority over the Conservative candidates, Major F. Burnaby and the Hon. A. G. C. Calthorpe. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's second administration Mr. Chamberlain accepted the office of President of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet. He has contributed several articles to the "Fortnightly Review," viz., "The Liberal Party and its Leaders" (September, 1873); "The Next Page in the Liberal Programme" (October, 1874); "Free Schools," "The Right Method with the Publicans" (May, 1876), and "The Caucus." He was formerly President of the Birmingham School of Design, Chairman of the National Education League, and President of the National Federation of Liberal Associations.

SIR HENRY BESSEMER, C.E., F.R.S.,

CIVIL ENGINEER,

WAS born in the village of Charlton, Hertfordshire, January 19, 1813, being son of Mr. Antony Bessemer, a member of the French Academy of Sciences. At the age of eighteen he came to reside in London. Within two years of that period he had the honour of being an exhibitor at the Royal Academy, then held at Somerset House. Being of an essentially inventive turn of mind, Mr. Bessemer has made a number of inventions, more or less intimately connected with machinery; and his name is particularly identified with scientific improvements in the manufacture of steel, for which, and for other inventions, he has taken out many patents. The first honorary recognition of the importance of the Bessemer process in this country was made by the Institution of Civil Engineers about 1858, when that body awarded Mr. Bessemer the Telford Gold Medal, for a paper read by him before them on the subject. The Bessemer process was afterwards adopted in Sweden, Germany, Austria, France, and the United States. The Emperor of Austria took great interest in it, and conferred on its inventor the honour of Knight Commander of the Order of Francis Joseph; and the Emperor Napoleon III. presented him in person with a magnificent gold medal in recognition of the value of his inventions. Another graceful acknowledgment of the value of the process was made in 1871 by the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, which society elected Mr. Bessemer as its president. The Americans have adopted a very special method of showing their appreciation of Mr. Bessemer's services, by giving the name of Bessemer to a town situated in one of the richest iron and coal districts in the world. In 1872 the Albert Gold Medal of the Society of Arts was awarded to Mr. Bessemer, who in 1877 obtained the first Howard quinquennial prize from the Institution of Civil Engineers, of which he was, at that period, elected a member. Among his latest inventions was the "Bessemer Saloon," for preventing sea-sickness, and for which a company was formed, Mr. Bessemer himself subscribing £25,000 towards the capital; unfortunately, however, the company fell into liquidation, and the ingenious invention was in consequence never submitted to the test of practical working at sea, so that this great problem still remains unsolved. In June, 1879, Mr. Bessemer was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a few days afterwards Her Majesty the Queen conferred on him, at Windsor, the honour of knighthood.

GEORGE ALEXANDER MACFARREN,

MUS. DOC.,

SON of the late Mr. G. Macfarren, the dramatic author, was born in London in 1813, and received his professional education at the Royal Academy of Music. In 1860 he was appointed a member of the Board of Professors of the Academy, and eight years later a member of the Committee of Management of the same institution. On the death of Sir William Sterndale Bennett in 1875, Mr. Macfarren was appointed Principal of the Royal Academy, Chairman of its Committee, and one of its Board of Directors. On March 16, 1875, Mr. Macfarren was elected Professor of Music at the University of Cambridge, and created a Doctor of Music in the following month. By a grace of the Senate the stipend attached to the professorship was raised to £200 per annum. Dr. Macfarren annually delivers a course of lectures on music, in addition to examining candidates for degrees. Dr. Macfarren has composed "The Devil's Opera," first performed at the Lyceum in 1838; "Emblematical Tribute," at Drury Lane, on the Queen's marriage, in 1841; "Don Quixote," at Drury Lane, in 1846; "King Charles II.," at the Princess's, in 1849; "The Sleeper Awakened," at Her Majesty's, in 1850; "Robin Hood," at Her Majesty's, in 1860; "Freya's Gift," at Covent Garden, in 1863, on the Prince of Wales's marriage; "Jessy Lee," at the Gallery of Illustration, in 1863; "She Stoops to Conquer," at Covent Garden, in 1864; "The Soldier's Legacy," at the Gallery of Illustration, in 1864; and "Helvellyn," at Covent Garden, in the same year; also the oratorios of "St. John the Baptist," Bristol, 1873; "Resurrection," Birmingham, 1876; and "Joseph," Leeds, 1877; overtures to the "Merchant of Venice," "Romeo and Juliet," "Hamlet," "Don Carlos," and "Chevy Chase;" festival overture for Liverpool, and idyll in memory of Sterndale Bennett; several symphonies, concertos, quartettes, and other chamber-music; cantatas—"Lenore," in 1851; "May Day," in 1856; "Christmas," in 1859; "Songs in a Cornfield," "Outward Bound," "Lady of the Lake," songs from Tennyson's "Idylls," Lane's "Arabian Nights," and Kingsley's "Poems"; and "Shakspere Songs" (lyrics from the plays, for four voices), 1860-64; some hundreds of songs, duets, &c., and music for several dramatic pieces; a "Cathedral Service in E flat;" "Introits for the Holy Days and Seasons of the English Church;" several anthems, and other church music. Dr. Macfarren has written analyses of oratorios for the Sacred Harmonic Society, and of orchestral works for the Philharmonic; the lives of musicians, in the "Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography;" "Rudiments of Harmony;" and "Six Lectures on Harmony," and a treatise on "Counterpoint." The University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Music in June, 1879.

THE RIGHT HON.

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, M.P.,

AS a son of the late Mr. William Henry Smith, of the Strand, London, and Bournemouth, Hampshire, who was the founder of that great business for the sale and circulation of newspapers throughout the kingdom, to which are added the bookselling trade at nearly every railway station and the management of a railway circulating library, besides an extensive advertising agency. The firm is styled "Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son." Its well-known headquarters are in the large stone house, 186, Strand, at the corner of Arundel Street; and its smart red carts, laden with freshly-printed papers, are to be seen swiftly traversing every quarter of London at certain hours of the day. The late First Lord of the Admiralty was born in Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, London, on the 24th of June, 1825, and received his education in the Grammar School of Tavistock. In due course he became a partner in the business which his father had founded. For many years he devoted a portion of his time to the public service as a magistrate for Hertfordshire, in which county he formerly had a residence near Abbott's Langley. He was also a member of the first and second School Boards for London till, in 1874, he was compelled by the pressure of political duties to relinquish that post. He contested the election for Westminster in 1865 in the Conservative interest against Captain R. W. Grosvenor and the late Mr. John Stuart Mill, but was defeated. At the general election of December, 1868, however, he turned the tables on his former opponents, and achieved a great Conservative victory. At the general election of February, 1874, which brought the Conservatives into power, Mr. Smith was again returned by the electors of Westminster, and was placed, on this occasion, at the head of the poll. He was Financial Secretary of the Treasury from February, 1874, till August 8, 1877, when he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty and a Cabinet Minister, in succession to the late Mr. Ward Hunt. His re-election (rendered necessary by the acceptance of the appointment) was unopposed. In the autumnal recess of 1878 Mr. Smith and Colonel Stanley, Secretary of State for War, paid a visit to Cyprus. The University of Oxford conferred on Mr. Smith the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1879. At the general election of April, 1880, he was again returned by the city of Westminster at the head of the poll. Mr. Smith resigned office with the rest of the Conservative Ministry as soon as it became known that the appeal to the country had resulted in the triumph of Mr. Gladstone.

THE RIGHT HON.

SIR HENRY COTTON,

LORD JUSTICE OF APPEAL,

IS the second son of the late William Cotton, Esq., of Walwood House, near Leytonstone, Essex (formerly High Sheriff of that county, and at one time Governor of the Bank of England), by his marriage with Sarah, only daughter of the late Thomas Lane, Esq. He was born at Leytonstone on the 20th of May, 1821, and educated at Eton, where he was Newcastle scholar in 1838, and at Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was a student. He took his Bachelor's degree in January, 1843, after having in the previous term obtained a second-class in classics, and a first-class in mathematics. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in January, 1846, gained a large practice as a Chancery barrister, and obtained a silk gown in December, 1866. He was made a bencher of his inn in January, 1867, and Standing Counsel to the University of Oxford in 1872. He was appointed, in 1877, to succeed the late Sir George Mellish as one of the Lords Justices of Appeal, and he received the honour of knighthood and was sworn of the Privy Council in the following month. The University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. in October, 1877. He married, in 1853, Clemence, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Streatfeild, of Chart's Edge, Kent.

ALFRED ELMORE,

ROYAL ACADEMICIAN,

WAS born at Clonakilty, co. Cork, June 18, 1815. His father was a surgeon in the 5th Dragoon Guards, who retired from active service towards the close of the Peninsular War. When the future artist was in his twelfth year the family removed to London, and after some practice in drawing at the British Museum, he in 1832 became a student at the Royal Academy. In 1834 he exhibited "A Subject from an Old Play." During the next two or three years he visited Paris for improvement in his art, and in 1840 he again left home for a more extended tour, including Munich, Venice, Bologna, Florence, and Rome, remaining in the last-named capital two years. The earliest picture which brought Mr. Elmore into general notice was his "Rienzi in the Forum" (1844). In 1845 he exhibited "The Origin of the Guelph and Ghibelline Quarrel in Florence," and was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. "The Fainting of Hero," from "Much Ado about Nothing," was the choice of the Art Union's leading prizeholder. Mr. Elmore's next popular picture was "The Invention of the Stocking Loom." He was elected a Royal Academician in 1856. Mr. Elmore has since then been a constant contributor to the annual exhibition in Trafalgar Square and Burlington House. Among his numerous pictures, we may mention "The Novice;" "The Emperor Charles V. at Yuste;" "Marie Antoinette facing the Mob at the Tuileries;" "Marie Antoinette at the Temple;" "Invention of the Combing Machine;" "Lucrezia Borgia;" "Within the Convent Walls;" "On the Brink;" "Talking Scandal on the House Tops;" "Two Women grinding at the Mill;" "Ishmael;" "Watching and Waiting;" "The Taming of the Shrew;" "Home Life in Algiers," "Judith;" "Algerine Jewesses;" "Louis XIII. and 'Louis Quatorze;'" "A Sorrow's Crown of Sorrow;" "An Arab Toilet;" "Lenore;" "After the Siesta: Algiers;" "Judith and Holofernes;" "Across the Fields;" "Il y en a toujours un autre;" "Columbus at Porto Santo;" "After the Expulsion;" "St. Elizabeth of Hungary finding the Crusader's Cross in her Husband's Purse;" "Alice Bridgenorth and Julian Peveril," from "Peveril of the Peak;" "Mistress Hetty Lambert," from "The Virginians;" "Wandering Thoughts;" "Mary Queen of Scots and Christopher Norton at Bolton Castle;" "Ophelia;" "A Morning Reverie;" "Eugène Aram;" "A M'Zabi, or hewer of wood and drawer of water;" "Ayesha;" "Mary Queen of Scots and Darnley at Jedburgh;" "Pompeii, A.D. 79;" "John Alden and Priscilla;" "Marguerite;" "Speak low, my Lute;" "A Greek Ode;" and "Sabrina" (1879).

THE RIGHT HON.

THE EARL OF DERBY,

ELDEST son of the fourteenth earl, was born at Knowsley in 1826, and educated at Rugby School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took a first-class in classics in 1848. His lordship, who was an unsuccessful candidate for Lancaster in March, 1848, was during his absence in America elected Lord George Bentinck's successor for Lynn Regis, which he continued to represent as Lord Stanley until he succeeded to the peerage; and having, after a tour in the West Indies, returned to England, he delivered in the House of Commons a very able speech on the subject of the sugar colonies. He paid a visit to the East, and when in India was nominated, in March, 1852, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Derby's first administration. He became Secretary of State for India, with a seat in the Cabinet, under Lord Derby's second administration, in 1858-59, and it was under his superintendence that the management of our Indian Empire was transferred from the East India Company to the Crown. Lord Stanley was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in his father's third administration (July, 1866), and the tact with which he conducted the negotiations for the settlement of the Luxembourg difficulty rendered him exceedingly popular. He held the seals of the Foreign Office until the accession of Mr. Gladstone to power in December, 1868. The death of his father, on October 23, 1869, transferred him to the House of Peers, and he has since taken a prominent part in the discussions of that assembly. In February, 1874, when Mr. Disraeli formed his Cabinet, Lord Derby was again entrusted with the seals of the Foreign Office. In consequence of the decision taken at the Cabinet Council of January 23, 1878, to send up the British Fleet to Constantinople, Lord Derby and Lord Carnarvon tendered their resignations. That of Lord Carnarvon was accepted; but the order respecting the fleet having been countermanded, and explanations having been made with his colleagues, Lord Derby consented to resume his post. But differences again arose between him and the other members of the Cabinet, and on March 28 he announced in the House of Lords that he had resigned the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In April, 1879, he withdrew from the Lancashire Union of Conservative Associations in consequence of his disapproval of the foreign policy of Lord Beaconsfield's Government; and in October, 1879, Lord Derby detached himself definitively from the Conservative organization.

THE RIGHT REV.

ANTHONY WILSON THOROLD, D.D.,

BISHOP OF ROCHESTER,

IS the younger son of the late Rev. Edward Thorold, M.A., Rector of Hougham-cum-Marston, Lincolnshire, by Mary, only daughter of Thomas Wilson, Esq., M.D., of Grantham, and grandson of Sir John Thorold, Bart., of Syston Park, Grantham, for many years M.P. for the county of Lincoln. He was born at Hougham on June 13, 1825, and received his academical education at Queen's College, Oxford (B.A., 1847; M.A., 1850; D.D., by diploma, 1877). He was ordained deacon in 1848, and admitted to priest's orders in the following year. He was Rector of the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, London, from 1857 to 1867; appointed a member of the Schools' Inquiry Commission in 1864; became Minister of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair, in 1868; and was elected on the first School Board for London in 1870. He became Vicar of St. Pancras, Middlesex, and Rural Dean, in 1869; Canon Residentiary of York in 1874; Examining Chaplain to the Archbishop of York the same year. He is also President of the Royal Female School of Art, Bloomsbury, and Chairman of the Court of Governors of the North London Collegiate School for Girls. On the recommendation of the Earl of Beaconsfield, he was nominated by the Crown to the bishopric of Rochester, in succession to the Right Rev. Dr. Claughton, on his translation to the newly-constituted see of St. Albans. The ceremony of his consecration was performed in Westminster Abbey on July 25, 1877. His lordship is a widower, and has three children living. He is the author of *opuscula* on "The International Exhibition of 1862," published under the direction of the Tract Committee; "On being Ill," 1865; "On the Loss of Friends," 1866; a brief Commentary on the Epistles to the Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, Thessalonians, St. Peter, St. John, and Philemon, in the edition of the New Testament published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (1871); and a number of single sermons, including one on "The Function and Grace of the Episcopal Office," preached in Westminster Abbey on the occasion of the consecration, in 1874, of the Right Rev. W. Basil Jones, M.A., Bishop of St. Davids, and the Right Rev. Edward Steere, LL.D., Missionary Bishop in Central Africa. His most popular work, however, is "The Presence of Christ," originally published in 1869. It contains the substance of a series of sermons on the 23rd Psalm preached in 1865, and it has already passed through ten editions.

SIR THEODORE MARTIN, K.C.B.,

SON of the late James Martin, Esq., solicitor, of Edinburgh, was born there in 1816, and received his education at the High School and at the University of his native city. After practising as a solicitor in Edinburgh for several years, he came, in 1846, to London, where he established himself as a parliamentary agent. In a few years he was recognized as one of the leaders in the body of able men in whose hands is the conduct of the business of promoting private bills in Parliament. That position he still retains. He first became known as an author by his contributions to "Fraser's Magazine" and "Tait's Magazine," under the signature of "Bon Gaultier," and in conjunction with the late Professor Aytoun he composed the "Book of Ballads," which bears that *nom de plume*, and a volume of translations of the "Poems and Ballads of Göethe," published in 1858. He prepared a translation of the Danish poet Henrik Hertz's fine lyrical drama, "King René's Daughter," which was produced on the stage with great effect, the principal character, "Iolanthe," being played by Miss Helen Faucit, who, in 1851, became Mr. Martin's wife. Mr. Martin's translations of Œhlenschläger's dramas, "Correggio" and "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp," published in 1854 and 1857, have made these masterpieces of the Danish poet's genius familiar to a large circle of English readers. His metrical translation of the "Odes of Horace" appeared in 1860, and was immediately republished in the United States. It was followed, ten years later, by a critical essay on Horace's life and writings, in the "Ancient Classics for English Readers." His poetical translation of Catullus (1861, 2nd edit. 1875), was followed by a privately-printed volume of "Poems, Original and Translated" (1863), a translation of the "Vita Nuova" of Dante, and a translation of the first part of Göethe's "Faust," which, from the frequency of the editions, seems to be accepted as the best English metrical version of that famous work. In 1867 he published a memoir of Professor Aytoun. It was while he was engaged on this biography that he was requested by the Queen to write the "Life of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort," the first volume of which appeared in 1874. His metrical version of Heine's "Poems and Ballads" appeared in 1878. The fifth and concluding volume of the "Life of the Prince Consort" was published on the 15th of March, 1880, and five days afterwards the author received from the hands of the Queen the honour of knighthood, and was invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Bath.

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